

Article

[Talk](#)

[Read](#)

[Edit](#)

[View history](#)



# Seoul Broadcasting System

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 37°52′84″N 126°8′3881″E﻿ / ﻿



This article **may be expanded with text translated from the** [\[show\]](#) **corresponding article in Korean**. *(September 2017)* Click [\[show\]](#) for important translation instructions.



**This article has multiple issues.** Please help [improve it](#) [\[hide\]](#) or discuss these issues on the **[talk page](#)**. *(Learn how and when to remove these template messages)*

- This article may **require [cleanup](#)** to meet Wikipedia's [quality standards](#). The specific problem is: **[Citation of social networking sites](#)** *(October 2012)*
- This article **needs editing for compliance with Wikipedia's [Manual of Style](#)**. *(October 2012)*
- Some of this article's [listed sources](#) **may not be [reliable](#)**. *(October 2012)*

**Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS)** (*Hangul*: 에스비에스; *RR*: *Eseubieseu*) is a national [South Korean television and radio network](#) company. In March 2000, the company legally became known as SBS, changing its corporate name from Seoul Broadcasting System (서울방송). It has provided [terrestrial digital TV](#) service in the [ATSC](#) format since 2001, and [T-DMB](#) (Digital Multimedia Broadcasting) service since 2005. Its flagship [terrestrial television station](#) is [Channel 6](#) for Digital and Cable.

## Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [History](#)
- [SBS channels](#)
- [Family companies](#)
- [SBS Regional](#)
- [Logos](#)
- [Programming](#)
- [Foreign partners](#)
- [Controversies](#)
  - [SBS Eight O'Clock News Jang Ja-yeon letter case misreporting](#)
  - [Mini-skirt controversy](#)
  - [Woman sues SBS for showing her breasts](#)

## Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS)



### Native name

<b>Hangul</b>	주식회사 에스비에스
<b>Revised Romanization</b>	<i>Jushikhoesa Eseubieseu</i>
<b>McCune–Reischauer</b>	<i>Chusikhoesa Esūbiesŭ</i>

### Formerly

<b>Hangul</b>	서울방송
<b>Hanja</b>	서울放送
<b>Revised Romanization</b>	<i>Seoul Bangsong Siseutem</i>
<b>McCune–Reischauer</b>	<i>Sŏul Pangsong Sisŭtem</i>

<b>Type</b>	Private
<b>Traded as</b>	KRX: <span> </span> 034120
<b>Industry</b>	Broadcast radio television
<b>Founded</b>	November 14, 1990; 28 years ago

[Main page](#)  
[Contents](#)  
[Featured content](#)  
[Current events](#)  
[Random article](#)  
[Donate to Wikipedia](#)  
[Wikipedia store](#)

### Interaction

[Help](#)  
[About Wikipedia](#)  
[Community portal](#)  
[Recent changes](#)  
[Contact page](#)

### Tools

[What links here](#)  
[Related changes](#)  
[Upload file](#)  
[Special pages](#)  
[Permanent link](#)  
[Page information](#)  
[Wikidata item](#)  
[Cite this page](#)

### Print/export

[Create a book](#)  
[Download as PDF](#)  
[Printable version](#)

### In other projects

[Wikimedia Commons](#)

### Languages



[العربية](#)  
[Español](#)  
[Français](#)  
[한국어](#)  
[Bahasa Indonesia](#)  
[Bahasa Melayu](#)  
[Português](#)  
[Русский](#)  
[中文](#)

[19 more](#)

#### 8.4 [2008 Summer Olympics opening ceremony broadcast controversy](#)

9 [See also](#)

10 [References](#)

11 [External links](#)

## History [[edit](#)]

After the 1987 South Korean democratic reform, the government had decided to create a new commercial broadcaster in South Korea. Eventually, [MBC](#) was a mouthpiece of [KBS](#) to broadcast sporting events like the [1986 FIFA World Cup](#), and however, the purpose for South Korea's new commercial broadcaster has to become an alternative channel to the audience that it was before 1990 mastered by MBC. Then, during the separation of MBC from KBS, the government had luckily succeeded it, and by that, it introduced a new South Korean commercial broadcaster called SBS. According to the [National Pension Service](#), SBS is [South Korea's](#) second commercial broadcaster after MBC, and it were founded on November 14, 1990, when the government allowed the creation of a second commercial station in Seoul. At the same time, during its establishment, SBS were first marking its start by beginning its experimental demo emissions, and then later, it were therefore commencing its test transmissions for its TV and radio channels on December 1, 1990, that same year. Later, on March 20, 1991, SBS started its regular broadcasts by launching SBS Radio's first regular broadcasts on [AM 792kHz](#).<sup>[1]</sup> 9 months later, on December 1, 1991, that same year, when MBC celebrated its 30th anniversary, SBS commenced its official broadcasts with the introduction of SBS TV at 10:00am in [Seoul](#), and it was designated as "The Day of Birth of SBS",<sup>[2]</sup> but initially, SBS were only broadcasting terrestrially in Seoul and its surrounding areas. On October 9, 1992, the government began accepting applications for private broadcasting stations in other regions of the country. SBS had planned for a [television and radio broadcast affiliate network](#) that aims to air SBS' programs in other new regional channels before its 5th anniversary. In 1994, the private channels [KNN](#) in [Busan](#), [TJB](#) in [Daejeon](#), [TBC](#) in [Daegu](#), and [kbc](#) in [Gwangju](#) were created after government approval.<sup>[3]</sup> On May 14, 1995, SBS launched its national television network with its

<b>Headquarters</b>	161, Mokdongseo-ro, <a href="#">Yangcheon District, Seoul</a> , <a href="#">South Korea</a>
<b>Area served</b>	<a href="#">South Korea</a>
<b>Key people</b>	<a href="#">Yoon Se-young</a> (Chairman) <a href="#">Park Jung-hoon</a> (President)
<b>Revenue</b>	792,884,228,900 won (2015)
<b>Operating income</b>	42,152,487,870 won (2015)
<b>Net income</b>	34,884,042,815 won (2015)
<b>Total assets</b>	934,369,945,679 won (2015)
<b>Total equity</b>	91,262,910,000 won (December 2015)
<b>Owner</b>	<a href="#">SBS Media Holdings</a> : 30.31% <a href="#">National Pension Service</a> : 6.98% <a href="#">Kiturami Boiler</a> : 6.30% <a href="#">Mirae Asset</a> : 6.02%
<b>Number of employees</b>	1,141 (December 2015)
<b>Parent</b>	<a href="#">Taeyoung E&amp;C Co.,Ltd.</a> <a href="#">ABS-CBN</a>
<b>Subsidiaries</b>	<a href="#">SBS A&amp;T</a> <a href="#">Mediacreate Co., Ltd.</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="#">www.sbs.co.kr</a> 

### SBS Media Holdings, Ltd.



<b>Native name</b>	
<b>Hangul</b>	(주)에스비에스미디어홀딩스
<b>Revised</b>	( <i>Ju</i> )
<b>Romanization</b>	<i>Eseubieseumidieoholdingseu</i>
<b>Type</b>	<a href="#">Private</a>
<b>Traded as</b>	<a href="#">KRX: 101060</a>  (2008.3.24)
<b>Industry</b>	<a href="#">Broadcasting</a> <a href="#">Communication</a>
<b>Founded</b>	<a href="#">Seoul</a> , <a href="#">South Korea</a> ( <a href="#">March 4, 2008</a> )
<b>Headquarters</b>	161, Mokdongseo-ro, <a href="#">Yangcheon District, Seoul</a> , <a href="#">South Korea</a>
<b>Services</b>	Broadcasting holding company
<b>Revenue</b>	473,523,143,447 won (2015)
<b>Operating income</b>	23,260,805,348 won (2015)
<b>Net income</b>	25,227,364,840 won (2015)
<b>Total assets</b>	881,606,449,180 won (December 2015)

new local affiliates, KNN, TJB, TBC, and kbc. SBS had managed a network that airs SBS programs in other regional channels while local stations created local programming to suit the local residents needs.<sup>[4]</sup>

In 1996, plans for a FM radio station to complement the existing AM station became realized. On November 14, 1996, **SBS Power FM** began broadcasting on 107.7 MHz as a music-centric station. On January 4, 1999, the original SBS Radio on AM 792 kHz began broadcasting on FM as well. The station rebranded as **SBS Love FM** on 103.5 MHz, simultaneously airing on both AM and FM frequencies.<sup>[5]</sup> **High-definition digital television** was introduced in 2001. **Digital Multimedia Broadcasting** (DMB) was introduced in 2005.

SBS introduced its current logo on November 14, 2000, after its 10th anniversary celebrations to ensure the overall coherence of the current identity. SBS' logo has three embryos placed in a circle of the model where three colors are used to represent the symbol of human-centered, cultural and creative, future-oriented management philosophy, showing that the 'life' and 'the seeds of civilization' has centered on the theme of SBS.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> SBS' branding is used in all sectors such as vehicle, microphone, envelopes, business cards, memorabilia, helicopter, signs, ganpanryu, seosikryu, uniforms, program title, etc. SBS also had used the slogan "Humanism thru Digital" until January 2010 where a new slogan is currently used. *Gomi* is the mascot of SBS-oriented as the new face of 'Humanism thru Digital' through the harmony of nature and human life where green environment is important.<sup>[6]</sup> On October 29, 2012, SBS TV became South Korea's second channel to go 24/7.

The network's current **advertising slogan** is *Together, we make delight* (함께 만드는 기쁨), as used in a new **station identification** video with **apl.de.ap**'s "We Can Be Anything" as **background music**.<sup>[7][8]</sup>

<b>Total equity</b>	69,948,095,000 won (December 2015)
<b>Owner</b>	Taeyoung Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd: 61.42% Kiturami Boiler Co., Ltd: 8.78% <b>National Pension Service</b> : 6.98%
<b>Parent</b>	Taeyoung Industry Co., Ltd. (KRX: 009410 <a href="#">↗</a> )
<b>Subsidiaries</b>	SBS <b>SBS Contents Hub</b> <b>SBS Medianet</b> SBS Viacom
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.sbsmedia.co.kr">www.sbsmedia.co.kr</a> <a href="#">↗</a>

## SBS channels [[edit](#)]

- 1 terrestrial TV (**SBS TV Channel 6**)
- 2 radio stations

Name	Frequency	Power (kW)	Transmitter Site
<b>SBS Love FM</b>	792 kHz AM 103.5 MHz FM 98.3 MHz FM	50 kW (AM) 10 kW (FM)	Neunggok-dong, Goyang City, Gyeonggi Province (AM) Mount Gwanaksan, Seoul (FM) Icheon City, Gyeonggi Province (FM)
<b>SBS Power FM</b>	107.7 MHz FM 100.3 MHz FM	10 kW 100W	Mount Gwanaksan, Seoul Saengyeon-dong, Dongducheon City, Gyeonggi Province
<b>SBS V-Radio</b>	CH 12C DMB	2 kW	Mount Gwanaksan, Seoul

- 7 cable TV channels (**SBS Plus**, **SBS Golf**, **SBS E!**, **SBS Sports**, **SBS CNBC**, **SBS MTV**, **Nickelodeon Korea**)

## Family companies [[edit](#)]

Name	Description
<a href="#">SBS Media Holdings</a>	Parent company of SBS
<a href="#">SBS International, Inc.</a>	Operates SBS America and Coming Soon in United Kingdom.
<a href="#">SBS Academy</a>	Trains and manages employees
<a href="#">SBS Artech</a>	Provides creative support
<a href="#">SBS Newstech</a>	Provides information technology
<a href="#">SBS Contents Hub</a>	Distributes media online
<a href="#">SBS Culture Foundation</a>	Provides support for broadcast and cultural innovation
<a href="#">Seoam Foundation</a>	Provide scholarships to deserving individuals
<a href="#">SBS Medianet</a>	Operates the cable channels of <a href="#">SBS CNBC</a> , <a href="#">SBS Plus</a> , <a href="#">SBS Sports</a> , <a href="#">SBS Golf</a> , and <a href="#">SBS funE</a>
<a href="#">SBS Viacom (SBS and Viacom)</a>	Operates the cable channels of <a href="#">SBS MTV</a> and <a href="#">Nickelodeon</a>
<a href="#">SBS Indonesia (SBS and Lejel Group)</a>	Operates the cable channels of <a href="#">SBS-In</a> and <a href="#">SBS Shop</a>
<a href="#">The Story Works</a>	Provides in-house drama production
<a href="#">Vlending Co., Ltd. (SBS and MBC)</a>	Provides music distribution
<a href="#">SBS Phoenix TV18</a>	A planning Of SBS First Flagship Free To air Chinese and Hindi Asian Entertainment Channel, Including Phoenix TV and Viacom 18 Each 3 Popular Channel, All Channels Subtitles With Korean.

## SBS Regional [\[ edit \]](#)

Channel	Corporate Name	Broadcast Region	Since
---------	----------------	------------------	-------

<b>SBS</b>	<b>SBS</b>	Seoul Capital Area	November 14, 1990
<b>KNN</b>	KNN	Busan and South Gyeongsang	April 1994
<b>TJB</b>	TaeJon Broadcasting	Daejeon, Sejong and South Chungcheong	April 9, 1994
<b>JIBS</b>	Jeju Free International City Broadcasting System	Jeju Island	April 10, 1994
<b>TBC</b>	TBC	Daegu and North Gyeongsang	August 10, 1994
<b>kbc</b>	Kwangju Broadcasting Corporation	Gwangju and South Jeolla	August 10, 1994
<b>CJB</b>	Cheongju Broadcasting	North Chungcheong	July 5, 1996 <sup>[9]</sup>
<b>ubc</b>	Ulsan Broadcasting Corporation	Ulsan	September 4, 1996
<b>JTV</b>	Jeonju Television	North Jeolla	January 25, 1997
<b>G1</b>	G1	Gangwon	November 16, 1999

## Logos [ edit ]



SBS' first logo (November 14, 1990-September 18, 1994)



SBS' second logo (September 19, 1994-November 13, 2000)



SBS' third and current logo (November 14, 2000-present)

## Programming [ edit ]

*Main article: [List of programs broadcast by Seoul Broadcasting System](#)*

SBS dramas have been part of the "[Korean Wave](#)", exported to many countries across the world.

*Sandglass* has one of the highest viewership ratings in South Korea, and is considered the breakout drama for the network.<sup>[10]</sup> Other dramas that have enjoyed high viewership include *Lovers in Paris*, *Trap of Youth*<sup>[ko]</sup>, *Brilliant Legacy*, *Rustic Period*, *Temptation of Wife*, *The Heirs*, and *My Love from the Star*.<sup>[11]</sup>

SBS airs a variety of entertainment programs ranging from informational, comedy, music, reality, talk shows, and auditions. Many programs are popular throughout [Asia](#), including *X-Man*, *Family Outing*, *Running Man*, *The Music Trend*, and many more.<sup>[12][13]</sup> SBS documentaries encompass a wide range of issues, from foreign affairs to the environment. *The Its Know*<sup>[ko]</sup> premiered in 1992, and has since earned notoriety for its investigations from a journalistic standpoint. SBS also broke tradition by creating its flagship newscast *SBS Eight O'Clock News*, airing at 20:00 instead of 21:00, giving itself the slogan "News an hour earlier".<sup>[14]</sup> It also produces news-analysis programs such as *Morning Wide*, *Nightline*, *SBS Current Affairs Debate*, *Curious Stories Y*, and *In Depth 21* covering the political, economic, social and

cultural issues of the days.

## Foreign partners [\[ edit \]](#)

Partner	Country
El Trece and Televisión Pública Argentina	 Argentina
Network Ten	 Australia
Rede Record	 Brazil
MyTV, TV3, CTV8 HD, and Town TV	 Cambodia
City and Global	 Canada
Mega, La Red, Etc...TV and Chilevisión	 Chile
RCN Televisión	 Colombia
Ecuador TV	 Ecuador
TF1	 France
DW-TV	 Germany
HKTVE, TVB(Most) and Phoenixtv	 Hong Kong
BTV and SMG	 China
RCTI, GTV and SCTV	 Indonesia
Mediaset	 Italy
Nippon TV, TV Tokyo and Tokyo MX	 Japan
8TV	 Malaysia
Panamericana Televisión	 Peru
ABS-CBN, GMA Network, PTV and Solar Entertainment	 Philippines
RTP, SIC	 Portugal
Pasiones TV <sup>[es]</sup>	 Puerto Rico
Mediacorp	 Singapore
Sony One	Southeast Asia
Antena 3 & laSexta	 Spain
CTV and TTV	 Taiwan
one 31, Channel 7	 Thailand
ITV, Channel 5	 United Kingdom
ABC, CBS, FOX, NBC and PBS	 United States
Televen	 Venezuela
VTV, HTV and TodayTV VTC7	 Vietnam
Viacom 18	 India

## Controversies [\[ edit \]](#)



The **neutrality of this section is disputed**. Relevant discussion may be found on the [talk page](#). Please do not remove this message until **conditions to do so are met**. (December 2014) ([Learn how and when to remove this template message](#))

## SBS Eight O'Clock News Jang Ja-yeon letter case misreporting [[edit](#)]

*Main article: [Jang Ja-yeon](#)*

*SBS Eight O'Clock News*, the network's flagship newscast, reported "Actress Jang Ja-yeon had 'entertained' 31 guests for a total of 100 times." The newscast also showed a 230-page document directly written by Jang which however was not her writing. the newscast said "A 50-container/230-page document directly written and delivered to friends by Jang Ja-yeon, who committed suicide in March 2009, has been obtained. In the document, a narrative titled 'Snow' draws the story of how unknown celebrities are forced into an ugly entertainment industry." The newscast cited the documents, stating, "The police who were investigating Jang Ja-yeon's case knew of this fact but chose to overlook it. Jang Ja-yeon asked for 'revenge' in the document." They added, "Jang Ja-yeon entertained a total of 31 people, 100 times - being forced to give sexual favors. However, claims by representative Kim from her past agency reveals a completely different story. Jang Ja-yeon had kept records of their jobs however, and within these records, it is supposed that officials, publisher officials, corporations, financial institutions, and media officials are involved." Also, "A handwriting expert has confirmed that the documents belonged to Jang Ja-yeon." the newscast revealed, "Jang Ja-yeon wrote, 'Please get revenge. There is no way out of hosting. The men who come to receive services are evil. I was forced to host over 100 times. Whenever I get new clothes to wear, I had to meet another devil. Not just in Kangnam, but I also hosted at Suwon Karaoke and various room salons. Even on my parents' memorial day, I was forced to host. Since I made a list, avenge me to the death. Even if I die, I will take my revenge to the grave.'"<sup>[15]</sup> however the National Institute of Scientific Investigation said that the letters were fabricated.<sup>[16]</sup> they said: "In these letters, the way that certain characters like 'yo' and 'ya' were written coincide directly with the writing habits of the late actress Jang Ja-yeon. The way the consonants and vowels were written are exactly alike, proving that these letters were written by the same person." SBS further added, "It is virtually impossible for Jun to have perfected the handwriting of Jang Ja-yeon by copying the picture of her suicide note from a newspaper. He could not have written 230 letters in her copied handwriting with such limited information, and it is also unlikely that three years worth of letters were merely the result of a concocted plan." SBS continued, "The letters also reveal detailed information regarding her agency's advancement plans, as well as information on the figures she 'hosted' that others would not be able to know. If anything, the letters and envelopes show that Jun tried his best to make sure that Jang Ja-yeon's identity was not leaked through the letters."<sup>[17]</sup> however the National Forensic Service confirms that Jang Ja-yeon's letters were fabricated. Yang Hoo-yeol the chief of the NFS opened an official briefing with the media and reported, "After comparing Jang Ja-yeon's original handwriting to Jun's handwriting and the letters in question, results have shown that the letters are not in line with Jang Ja-yeon's original handwriting. Many of grammatical errors are in line with the mistakes Jun made in his personal letters, so we believe that Jang Ja-yeon's letters were fabricated by Jun." He concluded, "The letters that Jun claimed were sent to him by Jang Ja Yeon have a completely different handwriting style to Jang Ja Yeon's original handwriting. Jang Ja Yeon did not write these letters."<sup>[18]</sup> SBS responded to the reports made by the National Forensic Service yesterday, in which they asserted that Jang Ja-yeon's letters were indeed fabricated. SBS stated, "We have no option but to accept the results declared by the NSF. We felt that we had gone through all of the correct measures in investigating the letters for our reports, so we are apologetic for reporting something that was not revealed to be the truth." The station went on to



explain their process for their findings. “We made a detailed comparison of the court records and the content of the letters and decided that the possibility of Jang Ja-yeon having written the letters herself was high. We did not, however, investigate the documents at the time.” SBS continued, “When we commissioned a handwriting analysis, results showed that it belonged to Jang. We had met with Jun, the owner of the letters, twice already, and even met with his family. His family revealed that they had not directly confirmed that the celebrity Jun knew was Jang Ja-yeon, just that he had a celebrity friend. We then decided that it would be impossible for an inmate to accurately record the whereabouts of someone else outside for over three years.” “As it stands, we have no option but to accept the results of the NFS.” The 8 News concluded with an apology to the viewers. “We are extremely apologetic towards the viewers for adding confusion, and to the bereaved for causing distress. We will be continuing to work to find the truth behind Jang Ja-yeon’s controversy.”<sup>[19]</sup>

### **Mini-skirt controversy** [\[ edit \]](#)

SBS 8 News also got into the fire for airing close-up footage of a girl's thighs with the upper part covered by a mini-skirt. It was a part of a news report about women wearing mini-skirts that might cause rape. However, netizens criticised the footage as: *sexual assault, and a mini-skirt, what is the relationship, and SBS 8 o'clock news close-up footage of miniskirts, women are walking to the scene, it is only part of her thighs.*<sup>[20]</sup>

### **Woman sues SBS for showing her breasts** [\[ edit \]](#)

A female whose breasts were exposed on SBS Wide eNews 840 (aired after [SBS 8 News](#)) is suing SBS and [CJ E&M Media](#) for compensation damages. According to the Seoul Central District Court on the 14th<sup>[when?]</sup>, they stated: “A teacher working at a university in Seoul by the name of Kim claims she has suffered damage from a scene where her breasts were exposed, and has filed in a lawsuit against SBS and CJ Media for damage compensation.” Kim stated, “SBS filmed me at a proximity where people can recognize my identity. I had to suffer because of their negligence in editing. [tvN](#) and its owners, CJ (E&M) Media, showed an unnecessary scene in a corner of the ‘most watched news program’ which stimulated sexual suggestions.” She continued, “Because of this incident I suffered from acute laryngitis, and I demand 100 million won (\$86,000 USD) for medical expenses and damage compensation.” On 31 July 2010, the scene of Kim-ssi’s exposed breasts during summer vacation was shown. Viewers who saw this complained, to which SBS responded by immediately deleting the scene and stated, “There was a mistake with processing and editing broadcasts at [KNN.](#)”<sup>[21]</sup>

### **2008 Summer Olympics opening ceremony broadcast controversy** [\[ edit \]](#)

On July 30, 2008, SBS gave out a programme to show a full-time rehearsal of the [Beijing Olympic opening ceremony](#) before it could be legally watched on August 8, 2008. In this programme, the rehearsal was clearly illustrated, including the show, the organization, and the torch. Some of the sections had been uploaded to [YouTube](#), which therefore made them available to all over the world. Though YouTube later removed the videos, SBS was still blamed for copyright infringement, and some people and groups were even threatening to seek compensation from the company for infringing the broadcasting rights of the [IOC](#).

### **See also** [\[ edit \]](#)

- [Korean Broadcasting System](#)
- [Educational Broadcasting System](#)
- [Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation](#)



- [List of South Korean broadcasting networks](#)

## References [[edit](#)]

1. ↑ "건강한 사회를 위한 강한 방송 SBS 출범" (PDF) (in Korean). *SBS*. January 2001. Retrieved 29 September 2012.
2. ↑ "SBS TV 9일 오전 10시 정식 개국" (in Korean). *Naver News*. 4 December 1991. Retrieved 30 September 2012.
3. ↑ "새 시대, 새로운 방송 SBS TV 개국" (PDF) (in Korean). *SBS*. January 2001. Retrieved 29 September 2012.
4. ↑ 창사 5주년, 세계로 미래로 (PDF) (in Korean). *SBS*. January 2001. Retrieved 29 September 2012.
5. ↑ "마음에서 마음으로, SBS 라디오" (PDF) (in Korean). *SBS*. January 2001. Retrieved 29 September 2012.
6. ↑ "SBS의 새 캐릭터 '고미' 탄생" (in Korean). *Naver News*. 1 July 2005. Retrieved 30 September 2012.
7. ↑ "SBS, 창사 25주년 맞아 새 슬로건 발표..함께 만드는 '기쁨'" (in Korean). *Chosun Ilbo*. 13 November 2015. Retrieved 2 December 2015.
8. ↑ 창사 25주년 '함께 만드는 기쁨' SBS (in Korean). SBSNOW on YouTube.
9. ↑ CJB (in Korean).
10. ↑ "<방송> SBS '모래시계' 시청률 60% 돌파" (in Korean). *Naver News*. 15 February 1995. Retrieved 30 September 2012.
11. ↑ "SBS '파리의 연인' 완전해부" (in Korean). *Naver News*. 27 July 2004. Retrieved 30 September 2012.
12. ↑ "'X맨' 중국서 인기...예능 프로그램도 '한류 열풍'" (in Korean). *Naver News*. 5 March 2007. Retrieved 30 September 2012.
13. ↑ "런닝맨', 9개국 수출..한류 예능 '일등공신'" (in Korean). *Naver News*. 10 November 2011. Retrieved 30 September 2012.
14. ↑ "SBS 창사 20주년...시청자와 함께한 '8시 뉴스'" (in Korean). *SBS*. 13 November 2010. Retrieved 30 September 2012.
15. ↑ "SBS reports Jang Ja-yeon's revealing document, "hosted 31 customers over 100 times" (in Korean). *allkpop*. Retrieved 1 October 2012.
16. ↑ "Investigators suspect that Jang Ja-yeon's letters were fabricated" (in Korean). *allkpop*. Retrieved 1 October 2012.
17. ↑ "IFSL & netizens respond to the claims of Jang Ja Yeon's letters being fabricated" (in Korean). *allkpop*. Retrieved 1 October 2012.
18. ↑ "National Forensic Service confirms that Jang Ja Yeon's letters were fabricated" (in Korean). *allkpop*. Retrieved 1 October 2012.
19. ↑ "SBS accepts that Jang Ja Yeon's letters were fabricated, apologizes to viewers for adding confusion" (in Korean). *allkpop*. Retrieved 5 June 2012.
20. ↑ "미니스커트가 성폭행 원인? SBS 보도 '논란'" (in Korean). *Naver*. Retrieved 7 March 2013.
21. ↑ "A woman sues SBS for 100 million won for showing her breasts" (in Korean). *allkpop*. Retrieved 27 February 2013.

## External links [[edit](#)]

- Official SBS Website (in Korean)
- Official SBS Global Website
- SBS International (SBS America)
- SBS's channel on YouTube

<span>V</span> • <span>T</span> • <span>E</span>	<b>Seoul Broadcasting System</b>	<span>[<a href="#">show</a>]</span>
<span>V</span> • <span>T</span> • <span>E</span>	<b>Television networks in South Korea</b>	<span>[<a href="#">show</a>]</span>

Categories: [Seoul Broadcasting System](#) | [South Korean television networks](#) | [Korean-language television stations](#) | [Television channels in South Korea](#)

[Media companies of South Korea](#) | [Companies established in 1990](#)  
[Television channels and stations established in 1990](#) | [Media in Seoul](#)  
[1990 establishments in South Korea](#)

This page was last edited on 4 January 2019, at 02:38 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.

[Privacy policy](#) [About Wikipedia](#) [Disclaimers](#) [Contact Wikipedia](#) [Developers](#) [Cookie statement](#) [Mobile view](#)

